WOLSELEY CONFIDENT.

Continued from first page. the troops formed in two lines, unmounted, in khaki uniform. Ar. immense crowd of people witnessed the assembly. Brigadier General Trotter, the District Commander, with his full

staff, conducted the inspection. After the march past the officers were ordered to the front and the men were formed in a mass within a yard of the royal carriage. Then, addressing Colonel Neeld, in a voice plainly audible to the officers, the Queen made this speech:

I have called your here to-day, my soldiers, who are always near me, to say farewell before you cross the seas to a distant part of my Empire, to assist your comrades who are fighting so bravely for your sovereign and country. I know you will always do your duty, as heretofore, and I pray God to bless you and give you a set return.

After the speech Her Majesty beckoned to Colonel Neeld, who thereupon advanced. The Queen shook hands heartily with the Colonel, who assured Her Majesty that she could depend on the Guards to uphold the honor of Queen and country. Colonel Neeld then led three cheers for the Queen, and 500 helmets were raised high on the points of swords and carbines. The cheers were repeated again and again, and the band struck up "God Save the Queen." Her Majesty drove off amid the cheers of the spectators and troops present.

COLENSO DESERTED ON TUESDAY. AN ARMORED TRAIN FROM ESTCOURT REACHES THE TUGELA RIVER.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 7 .- An armored train manned by an engineering staff and a company of the Dublin Fusiliers under Captain Hensley returned here to-night. It reports that it found the stores at Frere looted, apparently by Kaffirs, and met cyclist patrols, who reported that the Boers were on the Springfield Road five miles away. The train proceeded cautiously and found the Bluespruit bridge intact. The train frequently stopped, and Captain Hensley examined the road ahead before proceeding. Nearing Colenso, Captain Hensley inspected Fort Nicholson, and proceeding found the line cut a mile south of Colenso. Two lengths of the rail on each line had been lifted and placed out of

From information obtained from Kaffirs it appears that the Boers left the vicinity of Colenso early this morning, proceeding in the direction of the Buluwan Mountain. In any case, Captain Hensley found Colenso absolutely

A balloon was observed for several minutes hovering over the Boer position in the mountains. It was, presumably, a British balloon from Ladysmith.

The natives here are undertaking the safe delivery of dispatches inside Ladysmith.

MORE TROOPSHIPS CHARTERED.

London, Nov. 11.-The Government has chartered the steamers Victorian and Maplemore for use as troopships.

CAPTAIN SLOCUM SAILS FOR AFRICA.

London, Nov. 11.-Captain Stephen L'Hommedieu Slocum, of the 8th United States Cavairy, and Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in Ylenna who has been designated to watch the operations of the British troops in South Africa on behalf of his Government, sailed to-day on hoard the British transport Columbian. The other foreign attachés sailed on

THANKED BY COLONEL SCHIEL. Durban, Nov. 11.-The Government has re-

ceived letters from Colonel Schiel, the German officer captured at Elandslaagte, in behalf of the Hollander prisoners, expressing gratitude for their kind and humane treatment. The Boers and British, he says, are treated exactly alike. The Colonel further expresses his appreciation of the civility and humanity of the British authorities at Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg.

AMELIA KUSSNER AT KIMBERLEY.

London, Nov. 11 .- A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Wednesday, November 8, indicates that the American miniature painter Amelia Kussper is among the beleagured people at Kimberiey. The dispatch adds that Mr. Rhodes is sitting to her for a miniature.

BASUTOS FAITHFUL TO THE BRITISH. Maseru, Nov. 7.-The Basutos continue faithful to the British, and have refused to reap the

Free State crops, which are rotting.

LOSS OF A TRANSPORT RUMORED. Brest, France, Nov. 11 .- Rumors are in circulation here that a British transport has foundered off the island of Ushant, on the coast of

HOSPITAL SHIP FUND GROWING.

London, Nov. 11 .- The subscriptions toward fitting out the American hospital ship for service in South African waters now amount to

THE CLAN ROBERTSON AT THE CAPE. Cape Town, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Clan Robertson, Captain Dulcken, from New-York October 8, arrived here last evening.

LAST OF THE INFANTRY SAILS. A GREAT ARMY ON ITS WAY TO SOUTH

AFRICA-THE FEELING IN ENGLAND. London, Nov. 11 .- The last infantry battalions under order for South Africa left England today, and the last of the Hussars also sailed, leaving the Household Regiment the only cavairy still to be dispatched, and, last, but not by any means least, the First Battery of the Howitzer Artillery has started. Great things are expected of the howitzer battery, of which there are only three in the British Army. These 5-inch breechloaders are claimed to be of a superior character, and are expected to be particularly serviceable in removing the Boers

from the hills. The entire absence of news of any important from Ludysmith is having its effect on the herves of the country, and the references in the dispatches to abnormal losses heighten the anxiety. It is pointed out that the absence of serious news in such dispatches as have been received from General White proves nothing, as the General is not likely to send anything un-Deasant or indicative of anxiety by pigeons, which are so liable to fall into the hands of the Boers. There are signs that the greater part of the Boers are concentrating between Ladysmith and Colenso, but the stories are so contradictory that it is impossible to assert this If true, it is pointed out, that, while it cuts off Ladysmith, the risk to the Boers is also great, for it will give General White a great Chance to intercept their retreat when Lord Methuen's division advances from the southward, unless, in the mean while, General Joubert succeeds in crushing the beleagured garrison. That the latter is completing preparations for a series of desperate attacks on General White's position is not doubted, and heavy fighting may be heard of at any moment. General White's forces, it is asserted, must be enfuring a daily ordeal which will hardly improve their fighting efficiency, and the danger of the

shortness of ammunition looms up largely. On the development of the situation at Ladysmith in the immediate future depends, probably, the length of the war It is pointed out that if General White can maintain his position until November 26 or November 28, the British authorities will be fully satisfied that all danger In Natal will be over. Should he fail to do so, and be compelled to abandon his guns and stores and retire with heavy loss southward, Where he will meet the Boers in position on the

Tugela River, it is impossible, it is added, to WAR TALK IN LONDON. Independent of guides when advancing on unpredict when the impossible, it is added, to WAR TALK IN LONDON. predict what may happen. On the other hand, the critics say, should the situation at Ladysmith not be materially changed before November 28, it is confidently predicted that the majority of the Boer force will be caught between two British forces and compelled to retreat over the difficult Tintwa Pass, or Livershook, after abandoning its guns. However, the Boers have expressed the intention of capturing Ladysmith and then marching on the capital of Natal, and the fact of their retaining Tugela Bridge intact argues confidence in their ability to carry out their plans.

General Schalkburger's flanking movement by way of Zululand must shortly develop, if it is to be effective, but the experts here scout the suggestion that, with the reinforcements already there and the big naval guns continually arriving at Pietermaritzburg, there can be any serious danger.

There is nothing corroborative of the rumor from Brest of a disaster to a British troopship. The Admiralty has no knowledge of any such

MRS. CLARENCE H. MACKAY'S ROAD

REPORTS OF THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST HER ACTION IN CLOSING IT EXAGGERATED.

Roslyn, Long Island, Nov. 11 (Special).-The reports that Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay had aroused the tempers of many residents of Roslyn by clos ing a road which runs through her Harbor Hill property, and that some of these residents stayed up on Friday night to light big bonfires, around which they discussed the right of Mrs. Mackay to close the road, were greatly exaggerated. It was also said that as a result of the actions of these residents the Highway Commissioners of North Hempstead had referred the matter to their coun-

The so-called "highway" running through Har bor Hill, the property that was recently given to Mrs. Mackay by John W. Mackay as a wedding present, is merely a bridle path.

It was laid out originally by Steven Tabor, an Assemblyman, to be used as a highway leading to the Roslyn station. The Long Island Railroad, however, did not place the station where Mr. Tabor expected it, but instead it was located three-quarters of a mile nearer the village and directly on one of the main highways running north and south across Long Island. This marked the decadence of Mr. Tabor's road, and since that time it has W. W. Cox, one of the three Highway Commis-

sioners of the town of North Hempstead, said

"The trouble originated some time ago, when Mr. Mackay was making an outlay of several thousands of dollars in having his newly acquired

thousands of dollars in having his newly acquired estate surveyed. At this time people were swarming over the hills, gathering chestnuts and incidentally tearing up the stakes and obliterating the surveyors' marks.

"Mr. Mackay placed signs on trees near the paths forbidding trespassing. He also employed a watchman to ask people roaming over the estate to desist until the grounds could be properly marked out and the work on the mansion begun. This so incensed the old inhabitants of Roslyn that considerable talk was indulged in, but no demonstration of any kind was made in the village. We have consulted our attorney, M. Lynn Bruce, of No. 18 Wall-st., Manhattan, who made the following report to-night: 'You are justified in closing to the public the Harbor Hill premises, and falling to do so you can be served with a mandamus compelling you to close it.' You can readily see by this that Mrs. Mackay is perfectly right in the stand she has taken."

Mrs. Mackay is perfectly high in the standard has taken."

Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the Mansion House at Roslyn, said that he had neither seen nor heard of any bonfires being made as a demonstration against the Clarence H. Mackays.

The Rev. Charles G. Matteson and a number of other prominent residents of the village professed ignorance of the least display of feeling, and none could be found who entertained any ill will.

CAPTAIN REYNOLDS HAS A CLEW

AN ARREST IN THE HARDY MURDER CASE EXPECTED SOON.

Captain Reynolds, Chief of the Brooklyn De tective Bureau, discovered a new clew yesterday which it is thought may possibly solve the mystery surrounding the death of Frederick Hardy, who was murdered in the latter part of October. He held many secret conversations with a number of members of his force last night at Police Head-quarters. Captain Reynolds would not say any-

quarters. Captain Reynolds would not say anything about the nature of the clew nor would be discuss the matter at ali.

It is definitely known that Captain Reynolds has learned of another murder similar to the Hardy case, and he knows that he can place his hands on the murderer when he wants him. It is said that an arrest will be made in a few days. The murder similar to that of young Hardy was committed in another State. According to a report the police are of the opinion that the same person committed both crimes.

NINETY DAYS FOR A FORMER PASTOR. The Rev. Carl Rumpf, a former Lutheran min church, was sentenced to ninety days in th itentiary by Recorder E. R. Stanton, in Hoboken, yesterday, on a charge of drunkenness. Rumpf has been arrested five or six times, and he has served several terms in jail.

He was liberated from Snake Hill on Tuesday He was liberated from Snake Hill on Tuesday last, and went to Hoboken, where he found his wife, who was living under an assumed name and was trying to support herself by taking in washing. Rumpf promised that he would mend his ways if his wife would give him a home, and he succeeded in behaving himself until late Friday night, when he became intoxicated. According to Mrs. Rumpf, he struck her a violent blow in the face, knocking out two teeth and otherwise abused her. Rumpf's daughter created a scene in court when her father was sentenced, by running forward, throwing both arms around his neck and weeping piteously.

WHEN TO WATCH FOR NOVEMBER METEORS Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 11 -Professor Edward C. Pickering, of Harrard College Observatory, issued the following bulletin to-day:

The time of appearance of the November meteors is somewhat uncertain. In 1726 they appeared on the nights of November 11 and 12; in 1833 on November 12 and 13, and in 1866 on November 13 and 14. This year, therefore, we might expect them early in the morning of Wednesday, November 15 and 16. This year, therefore, we might expect them carly in the morning of Wednesday, November 16. On the other hand, two English astronomers, On the other hand, two English astronomers, and exists stoney and Downing, from a careful discussion of the paths of these meteors, predict their appearance on the morning of Thursday, November 16. In 1832 the principal shower lasted five or six hours, in 1896 for less than one hour. In any case, comparatively few meteors may be expected before midnight. It would be safest, therefore, to watch the northeastern sky on both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and, if many meteors are seen before midnight, a greater number may be expected later.

SHOT HIS COUSIN ACCIDENTALLY. New-Brunswick, N. J., Nov. II.—William H. Coyle, of Harrison, N. J., a cousin of William T. Woerner, of Piscataway, in Middlesex County, was accidentally shot by the premature discharge of a gun in the hands of Mr. Woerner at 7 o'clock morning. The two men were about twentyfive feet apart, and were just about to go gun hing. The entire charge entered Mr. Coyle's bac near the shoulders. He was attended by Dr. F. M. Donahue, who said that the wound was not immediately dangerous. He will probe for the sho to-morrow.

to-morrow.

Arthur Sanford and Herbert Taylor, of Newark guests of Mr. Woerner, witnessed the accident After the shooting Mr. Woerner took his gun, which was a new one, and smashed it to pieces. He says he will never handle another gun.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Charles Berger, forty years old, living at No. 83 Clifton-ave., Newark, was killed at the Emmettst, crossing of the Pennsylvania Raliroad in Newark yesterday by a train while attempting to drive across the tracks. Berger was employed as a driver by the Newark Beef Company, and had a load of meat in his wagon. When he reached the crossing he stopped and looked up and down the track, and no train being in sight he drove on. The Long Branch express was approaching and struck the wagon before it cleared the track. The gates at the crossing were not lowered by George Stimis, the gateman, who said he did not have time to lower the gates before Berger drove upon the tracks.

FOUND DEAD ALONG THE RAILROAD. New-Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 12 (Special).-The of a young man about twenty-one years old was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near New-Brunswick early this morning. He had near New-Brunswick early this morning. He had doubtless fallen from a freight train. Both 5: his legs were badly cut up and his arms were broken. The scalp was also badly torn, and there was a large gash on his forehead. He had evidently been dead for some time. The body was removed to the deadhouse at the Georgest, station, and later was taken charge of by A. J. Martin, an undertaker, taken charge of by A. J. Martin, an undertaker, taken charge of by A. J. Wartin, an undertaker, and young man is evidently a German, and was about 5 feet 7 inches tail. H's teeth were very even and all perfect, except at the middle of the upper and all perfect, except at the middle of the upper and all perfect, except at the middle of one of law, where a small piece was broken out of one of them. He had light blue eyes and dark hair.

It was learned this afternoon that a young man answering the foregoing description had lived recently in Orange, having come from C. on, where his family live. His name is not known.

WAITING FOR A GRAND BOER ASSAULT ON LADYSMITH.

AN INNOVATION IN WARFARE-NOTES AND COM-MENTS ON THE GREAT CONFLICT

London, Nov. 11.-As each day and each week of the war draws to a close without a declaive action at Ladysmith, the probability that the Boers will risk an assault upon that garrison becomes, it is said, more and more imminent. In fact, it is asserted that the campaign seems to have reached a stage where it is absolutely necessary for the Boers to deliver a telling stroke. Unless they decide to do this, their only alternative is to retire within their own lines and strengthen themselves against the impending onslaught by superior numbers. That the latter course will be followed without first making a determined attempt to oust or capture General White seems beyond all reason. for the methodical isolation of General White's force indicates that the campaign has been carefully planned and the main objective definitely fixed. Even if the Boers have already discovered that they have underrated General White's capabilities of resistance, it is thought scarcely likely that they will give up their expected prey without a desperate struggle. Not only have they tasted of the dangerous delights of victory, and revelled, in anticipation, in still further conquests over the main unit opposing them, which alone would have great moral effect in persuading them to risk much against Ladysmith, but now it is too late for them to change the main objective. Mobile as are the Boers, they could scarcely transfer the body of their forces, which are at present concentrated about Ladysmith, to any other vulnerable British point without running the risk of encountering superior numbers, which are already pouring northward. Moreover, any weakening of the Boer force at Ladysmith would give General White a splendid opportunity of attacking. and, even against overwhelming odds, he has shown no hesitation in accepting every opening for assuming the offensive. The Boers must know just as well as the British military authorities that twenty-three transports will ar rive in South Africa before November 18. They must also realize that their time is short for in the present emergency, it is believed. General Buller will not wait to organize an army corps but will content himself with rushing to the front every regiment he can dispose of. Hence, news telling either of General Joubert's complete rout or General White's capitulation, it is asserted, can be expected daily. It is thought more than likely that the engagement understood to be imminent will prove to be the most serious encounter of the war.

IF JOUBERT SHOULD WIN.

a month or more before General Buller can dispute with him the possession of Natal, for while it is still perfectly feasible to send reinforcements to General White, it would apparently be absolutely impossible to assume the offensive were General White no longer a military factor. The destruction of the railroad bridge over the Tugela River would greatly retard the progress of a British force of any proportions. However, there is no reason to believe Ladysmith has not a good chance to withstand most determined Boer attacks. General White's ability to hold his own until now and the reported success which has crowned his sorties have done much to restore confidence in him. If General Buller continues to send transports to Durban and disembark troops there, General White will only have to wait about a fortnight before he is reinforced, or, at any rate, before the reinforcements create a diversion of the Boer forces, But it is impossible to predict with any degree of exactness when the troops will disembark, on account of the idiosyncrasies of the transports, several of which have developed a remarkable penchant for breaking down or discovering, after leaving port, that their coal, boilers or other essentials are worthless.

may succumb to the pettiness of personal in- party returning to Germany by way of Leith, on clinations, which, in the history of the world, the Hohenzollern. has so often influenced the actions of the greatest generals. On this score "The Naval and Military Record" says:

It looks as though General White will not be content to await the arrival of reinforcements and the supremacy of General Buller. But the spirited soldier who held a high command over the whole Indian army might be pardoned for being slightly influenced by private ambitions.

WHITE'S POOR STRATEGY

Nearly all the authorities, while withholding definite criticism until fuller information is obtainable, fail to understand why General White did not fall back south of the Tugela, thus drawing the Boers after him into the arms of General Buller. It is charitably supposed that the Government of Natal exercised influence over General White, and is in no little degree responsible for his gallant yet from a strategic point of view doubtful efforts to hold the Neck of Natal. But even then it is admitted that no General has been exonerated in history mere-

ly because he allowed his actions to be hampered by a civil government, to which he was not directly responsible. Naturally, there is a great division of opinion on these points. One of the most human contributions to the controversy, trenchant in its simplicity, comes from Admiral Dowell, who writes:

I am a saller, and do not pretend to give an opinion on the merits of the case, though my own feeling is that General White has done a difficult duty well. Of one thing, apparently, there can be no doubt, namely, that Sir George White has proved himself to be a gallant and chivalrous gentleman.

This bluff tribute voices, perhaps, better than any expert criticism the feeling of the nation. The generally accepted feeling is that Ladysmith is not in so great peril as last week, which emanates entirely from the partially renewed confidence in General White and the lack of had news. This applies equally to Mafeking, Kimberley and other points. The popular and expert impression now is that these places and Ladysmith will not fall into the hands of the Boers, though, some people add, it is hard to see any grounds for making a definite prognostication to that effect, for to the impartial observer

it seems to be a toss up. It is learned by The Associated Press that one of the most remarkable innovations in warfare will shortly be tested in South Africa. Lieutenant Foulkes, a young officer of the Royal Engineers, sailed for Cape Town October 11 to put photographs to uses hitherto considered impracticable, which, if successful, will revolutionize the methods of military reconnoissance. Briefly summed up, Foulkes's proposition is to indicate the exact position and formation of the Boers by means of telephoto pictures. He takes out an equipment of his own invention, and is attached to General Buller's staff. Heretofore reconnoitring parties have returned from that hazardous duty with only a roughly sketched map showing the general distribution of the Boer lines. It is hoped here that these will now be superseded by photographs, more accurate and secured at less danger, the telephoto lens not making necessary such near approach to the enemy. The main objection to the plan is the time occupied in developing the photographs, and this is said to have been overcome by Foulkes's method, as during the trials he had prints ready in seven minutes after focussing. It is also thought that photographs thus secured will be of great value in

verifying routes and preventing columns from

losing their way, also rendering them practically

known ground. Foulkes carries his entire equipment on his own and his orderly's bicycles. The camera is a simple looking affair for hand work, but it is fitted with the most expensive scientific devices. Foulkes carries a Mauser, a revolver and a carbine. He previously experimented with this class of photography while serving in Sierra Leone in the hut tax expedition, securing results upon which the War Office has now sent him to South Africa.

The Duke of Newcastle's offer to bear the cost of fitting out a hospital ship, to be known as the Princess of Wales, has been accepted by the Red Cross. A private donor has undertaken to provide another Red Cross ship with a complete Röntgen apparatus.

Lord Wemyss writes suggesting that former volunteers be called out to join their former regiments for home service, as was done in 1859. when war with France was feared. "Foreigners would then see," says Lord Wemyss, "that they have to deal with half a million at least of armed and trained Britons, plus the regular army, militia, yeomanry and volunteers now serving. I feel very certain this would have a most sedative effect on our many foreign friends."

The recent intercolonial conference of naval officers held at Melbourne, Victoria, drew up a scheme for an Australian naval reserve to man vessels provided by the Imperial government The report on the subject is now being considered by the various Ministries. It was largely based on a letter of Lord Brassey, who made extensive reference to the usefulness of the United States Reserves in the war with Spain,

Our Colonial Naval Reserve should be drawn from the same class which gave the Navy of the United States in a few weeks 12,000 men on war-

Lord Brassey is incorrect in saying the American Reserves had not been on warships, but his reference and those embodied in the final report of the conference indicate how much Australia admired the United States Navy's work against Spain.

RUMORS OF DIPLOMATIC MOVES

Europe is now agog with rumors of diplomatic activity and alliances that may be effected. As a result the relations of the European Powers seem to be rapidly assuming a new phase. This doubtless is not a little due to the fact that in nearly all the recent international negotiations the United States has been a factor. Judging from Lord Salisbury's inference, this can be partly attributed to the evident determination of the governments of the great Powers to work harmoniously with Great Britain, a policy which, judging from the Continental press, is obnoxious to the majority of the Continental peoples. The forthcoming visit of Emperor William to Queen Victoria is regarded as capping the climax of British diplomatic success and the feeling of satisfaction at this state of affairs is not in the slightest degree marred by any feeling of jealousy over the Emperors' recent meeting at Potsdam. The statement that Count von Bülow will accompany Emperor Will-His Majesty does not mean to give the anti-British press any opportunity of belittling his visit on the score that it is merely an obligatory one to his grandmother. But while the Emperor undoubtedly intends to emphasize officially the friendship of Germany for Great Britain, it is scarcely likely, as some of the optimistic declare, that important treaties looking toward a closer alliance will be the immediate conse-

quence of the imperial jaunt. An elaborate programme has been drawn up. Upon the arrival at Portsmouth, on November 20, of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor, the Empress, their two sons and others on board, it will be met by the British Special Service Squadron, and, it is said, the Emperor, wearing the uniform of a British Admiral, will be received by the Prince of Wales, similarly attired, and the Duke of York. After the salutes and a review, the party will go direct to Windsor, staying there five days, Thence the Emperor will go to Sandringham for two days, and there will meet Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Wolseley and other notables. The remainder of His Majesty's visit will probably be Among the military critics what is most spent at the Duke of Devonshire's seat at Chatsworth and in shooting in Scotland, th

> British feeling on the subject of the German Emperor's visit is well voiced by "Punch's" cartoon, representing the Emperor, who, challenged by a British sentry, replies, "Friend!" and the sentry responds, "Pass, friend, and all's well." emphasizing the word "friend."

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

The intense interest in the war has not abated, and the enormous amount of the Mansion House funds is but one instance of the practical form such feeling assumes throughout Great Britain. Hundreds of all classes are spending their spare time and money to provide comforts for those fighting in South Africa.

It is announced that the Queen will offer Lady Symons, widow of General Symons the first vacant suite of rooms in Hampton Court, where,

vacant suite of rooms in Hampton Court, where, under similar circumstances, now live Lady Napier and other widows of British heroes. The losses suffered by General White's forces have only helped to swell the continuous procession of regular, volunteer and ex-army officers who have importuned the War office to send them out. Such enthusiasm, however, does not seem to have spread to Ireland, for it is said that the families of some of the solders of the temperature recently engaged have rethe Irish regiments recently engaged have re-

the Irish regiments recently engaged have refused them permission to return to their homes.
Such bitterness seems almost incredible, but it
is vouched for by an Irish High Sheriff.

Although the general feeling of sympathy is
undoubted, it does not prevent frequent criticism
of the methods followed by the British. The
country around Ladysmith is eminently suited
for cavalry, yet, with one brilliant exception,
that of General Brocklehurst's sortie, this arm
base been apparently of little service in either that of General Brocklehurst's sortie, this arm has been apparently of little service in either attacking or preserving the lines of communication, while the capture of the 18th Hussars must have had a most serious moral effect. The Intelligence Department of the War Office comes in for tart comment. It is said that Lord Wolseley himself is unable to understand the ignorance of this Department regarding many essentials of the Boers' strength, especially their artillery.

many essentials of the Boers' strength, especially their artillery.

Lord Aberdeen, speaking at Scarborough, referred to Canada as the "brightest jewel in the British Crown, destined to take a still higher pair in the Imperial government," and prophesied an increase in the brotherhood not only between Canada and Great Britain, but between Canada and the United States.

The curious spectacle of a Royal Duchess spending every day from 11 to 5 o'clock in unpacking and sorting garments for the poor was provided this week, when the Duchess of York, attended by two titled ladies in waiting, was spending the whole time in helping to arrange the exhibits of needlework of the guild of which she is the head.

The moment it was known that Mrs. Brown Potter had succeeded in securing the patronage of the Prince of Wales for the café chantant which American performers are to give November 18 for the benefit of the hospital ship Maine, which American women are equipping for services.

her 18 for the benefit of the hospital ship Maine, which American women are equipping for service in South African waters, the success of that entertainment was assured, and the rush for tickets is now so frantic that absent minded applicants even forget to send their addresses with postal orders. The whole ground floor of Claridge's has been placed at the disposal of the committee, and the question now is how the programme can be crowded into a brief three hours.

hours.

Money is pouring in for the opening performance at the new theatre of Charles Wyndham, November 16, on which occasion, Mr. Wyndham has announced, the receipts will be devoted to the benefit of the war victims. One enthusiastic the benefit of the war victims. One enthusiastic Canadian has cabled £100 for "standing room in

he pit."
Sir Arthur Sullivan will lead the orchestra at
he Albambra, November 12, when Rudyard the Alhambra, November 12, when Rudyard Kipling's poem will be sung to Sir Arthur's new

DOUBTS ABOUT THEIR ARMY. The advance to the relief of General White can hardly start for a fortnight, and in the mean time, whatever happens at Ladysmith,

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Britain's political and military position. It is beginning to be asked whether, looking at the present experience, the British Army is equal to the national needs. Lieutenant Colonel Sir Wolfe Barry, of the Engineer and Railroad Vol-unteer Staff Corps, says: "In military matters Great Britain is trading with insufficient capital. She ought to add one hundred thousand men to her army."

George Bernard Shaw, the author, in an ironic mood, asks how "Tommy Atkins" can be expected to shoot as well as the Boers "when the nation begrudges the money to enable him to practice."

nation begringes the money to enable him to practise."

The public is beginning with some anxiety to wonder what would happen should any great Power take the opportunity to attack Great Britain. The frankness of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury and General Wolseley regarding the unpreparedness to meet the Boers promises some lively times for the Government when Parliament reassembles. Altogether, nothing could be more welcome under the present circumstances to the British public than the evidences that the United States, Great Britain and Germany are working amicably together in the interests of peace.

ALL LINES ARE OFFENDERS.

UNSANITARY ELEVATED CARS AND TOO FREQUENT CHANGES ON SUR-FACE ROADS.

While the Third Avenue Railway Company is just now being severely condemned, especially by those unfortunate enough to live along its routes, for the reprehensible delay in completing the changes on its system, this company is not the only offender against public comfort and public convenience. The competing surface and elevated companies in this city also run their lines in such manner as to supply good and sufficient grounds for serious complaint. Although these corporations have obtained public franchises of a value that is hardly to be estimated in dollars and cents, and are growing daily richer because of the constantly increasing pecuniary worth of those franchises, the service they give in return is regulated solely to suit their own interests and advantages, regardless of the care and consideration which of right belongs to the citizen. For years the traveller upon the transgrumbled loudly and deeply at the bad facilities that he has been obliged to make use of in getting from his home to his place of business and back, but, except from the corporations' standpoint, conditions are almost as bad as ever they were. matter whether the weather is fine or stormy, or what the hour of the night may be, he is inconti nently dumped out in the street and told to take another car to his destination; he is often lucky if he succeeds in boarding or leaving a car without breaking his neck, or at least a limb; in nine case out of ten he is compelled to ride hanging on to a strap, with his neighbor, similarly situated, either

The companies, by the latitude they allow their from an ill disciplined boor in uniform; if he is men and gripmen is a constant menace to his life, and if—but it is needless to continue enumerating the many and grievous hardsaips which the rail-

doing a step dance on his feet or jabbing an elbow

the many and grievous hardships which the railroad companies of the city heap upon their patrons and the public alike. They have all been
experienced by all New-Yorkers. The only question
is how much longer are they to be endured.
Captain French E. Chadwick, of the cruiser NewYork, has just drawn timely attention to the unclean conditions of the elevated railroad cars. As
he very properly says, the cars are badly ventilated, they are often filthy, while the mats are always closged with dirt. "It is courting death almost," he says, "for delicate or sickly people to
be cooped up for half an hour at a time in such
cars." Considering the wretched management of
the line, it is not to be wondered at that it did
not earn the amount paid in diwidends on its
stock in the last fiscal year. It required a legisstock in the last fiscal year. It required a legisstock in the last fiscal year. It required a legislative enactment to compel the Manhattan people
lative enactment to compel the Manhattan people
lative enactment to compel the Manhattan people to properly light their cars at night, while it was only after years of agitation that they were inluced to run trains at night on the Ninth-ave

only after years of agitation that they were induced to run trains at night on the Ninth-ave. route.

The night service on all the elevated lines is absurdly inadequate, and the weary wait on the bleak and exposed stations for trains that run wide, y apart after midnight is an ever happening source of annoyance to travellers. Equally at fault in badly serving its passengers is the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Although enjoying the use of most of the main arteries of the city, and deriving therefrom an immense revenue, it pays but little heed to the comfort of those who are obliged to use its cars. Although daily complaints are heard from indignant passengers, who, for the sake of a little saving to the company, are made to change cars at the Fiftheth-st. carhouse and at Houston-st., the company continues to treat with the utmost indifference the remonstrances of citizens who object to being landed in the street and made to wait until another car comes along before they can resume their journey. Like the elevated company, the Metropolitan is also to be blamed for the paucity of its service at night time.

Only during the morning and evening rush, when the corporation can depend upon packing into its cars at least three times the number of people they were designed to hold, is there any attempt to put in operation a service commensurate with the needs of the traffic conditions. The result is that in every hour of the day passengers are unable to obtain seats, and are obliged to travel in misery because of the parsimonious policy of the Metropolitan directors. Residents of Brooklyn make similar outcries. They protest without avail at being bundled out of cars before their destination is reached. Some of them have taken the extreme measure of refusing to obey the order of "All out! Change for So-and-So District!" but the only satisfaction they have obtained so far is to be shunted into a railroad yard and left there to cool off their indignation in a dark and cold car. Moreover, until recently, Brooklynites

TO UNITE SHIPYARDS AND IRON WORKS.

SCHEME SAID TO BE UNDER WAY WITH STRONG FINANCIAL BACKING.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.-"The Call," referring to-day to the statement telegraphed from the East that a syndicate, said to be headed by the Selig-mans, proposed to obtain control of the leading shipbuilding concerns of the United States, says that the combination contemplates the absorption of the Union Iron Works of this city. The paper says that inquiries addressed to responsible parties in the East brought the reply that the syndicate had practically succeeded in combining the ship-yard of Cramp and Sons, at Philadelphia, C. P. Huntington, of Newport News, Va., the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, the Bath, Me., Iron Works, and the Union Iron Works, at San Fran-

cisco.

The managers of the Union Iron Works neither affirm nor dony the report. It is estimated that the value of the concerns admitted to the combination exceeds \$20,000,000. Bath, Me., Nov. 11.-E. W. Hyde, of the Bath

Iron Works, when asked to-day if his company mean time, whatever happens at Ladysmith, little news is likely to reach London. The lull gives the opportunity for a discussion of Great There is nothing in the report. FORTY-SEVENTH SEASON.



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A TARRYTOWN WOMAN JUMPED INTO THE HUDSON AND RESCUED A CHILD WHO

HAD FALLEN OVERBOARD. Mrs. James Bell, of River-st., Tarrytown, yester day afternoon jumped into the Hudson and saved her son from drowning. She is a large woman, and was herself rescued with much difficulty. Mrs. servants, force the unfortunate passenger to be servile and abject, if he wishes to escape insult eight years old, respectively, were playing in the yard near the river. Little George was running around laughing at his sister's inability to catch him, when he stumbled near the end of the river wall, fell overboard, and rank immediately. His sister ran into the house screaming for help, and told her mother that George had fallen into the

POLICE SUSPECT FOUL PLAY.

THE BODY OF A RANCHMAN FOUND FLOATING

The body of a man was found floating in the Hudson River near the Rotterdam steamship pier, at the foot of Fifth-st., Hoboken, yesterday m ing, by Captain Oscar Peter, of the Pennsylvania Railroad lighter Edward. Citizenship papers and Railroad lighter Edward. Citizenship papers and three letters found in the dead man's pockets bore the name and address of J. W. Taylor, Livingston, Mont. The letters were signed "Tom Taylor," "Your leving niece, Annie" and the third "Gense Gordon, Livingston, Mont." The latter referred to the sale of cattle, and affairs pertaining to a ranch. A bruise on the back of the head has led the police to believe that possibly the ranchman met with foul play and was thrown into the Hudson River. One cent was found in the dead man's pockets.

NATIONAL JURY CONSIDERING PAINTINGS. The National Jury for Paintings continued yester-day its work of considering the merits of paintings submitted by American artists for the Paris Ex-position of 1900. The jury met in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Society Building, in West

Gallery of the Fine Arts Society Building, in West Fifty-seventh-st., and was in session until late in the afternoon.

Among the members of the jury present were Frederick Dielman, president of the National Academy of Design; J. G. Brown, Edwin Howland Blashemy of Design; J. G. Brown, Edwin Howland Blashemy of Director of Fine Arts of the United States Commission, who is a member of all juries ex officion Director Cauldwell informed a Tribune reporter that nundreds of paintings had been sent in, and that it would be some time before the jury finished its work. Meanwhile no special announcement of the deliberations of the jury could be made to the public.



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